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 Claimants PAUL REICHE III and ROBERT
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, OAKLAND DIVISION

STARDOCK SYSTEMS, INC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

PAUL REICHE III and ROBERT
 FREDERICK FORD,

Defendants.

AND RELATED COUNTER-CLAIM.

Case No. 4:17-CV-07025-SBA (JCS)

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated

1 Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on
 2 all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure
 3 and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment
 4 under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 14.4,
 5 below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information
 6 under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards
 7 that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

8 **2. DEFINITIONS**

9 2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of
 10 information or items under this Order.

11 2.2 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is
 12 generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule
 13 of Civil Procedure 26(c).

14 2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as
 15 well as their support staff).

16 2.4 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it
 17 produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY
 18 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE
 19 CODE”.

20 2.5 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the
 21 medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things,
 22 testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or
 23 responses to discovery in this matter.

24 2.6 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to
 25 the litigation who (1) has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as
 26 a consultant in this action, (2) is not a past or current employee of a Party or of a Party’s
 27 competitor, and (3) at the time of retention, is not anticipated to become an employee of a Party or
 28 of a Party’s competitor.

1 2.7 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or
2 Items: extremely sensitive “Confidential Information or Items,” disclosure of which to another
3 Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by
4 less restrictive means.

5 2.8 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” Information or Items: extremely
6 sensitive “Confidential Information or Items” representing computer code and associated
7 comments and revision histories, formulas, engineering specifications, or schematics that define or
8 otherwise describe in detail the algorithms or structure of software or hardware designs, disclosure
9 of which to another Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could
10 not be avoided by
11 less restrictive means.

12 2.9 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action. House
13 Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

14 2.10 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal
15 entity not named as a Party to this action.

16 2.11 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this
17 action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action
18 on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.

19 2.12 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees,
20 consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

21 2.13 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery
22 Material in this action.

23 2.14 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services
24 (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and
25 organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and
26 subcontractors.

1 2.15 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as
 2 “CONFIDENTIAL,” or as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or as
 3 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE.”

4 2.16 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a
 5 Producing Party.

6 **3. SCOPE**

7
 8 The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material
 9 (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2)
 10 all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony,
 11 conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material.
 12 However, the protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following
 13 information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a
 14 Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a
 15 result of publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the public
 16 record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party prior to
 17 the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who obtained
 18 the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating Party. Any
 19 use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

20 **4. DURATION**

21 Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this
 22 Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order
 23 otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims
 24 and defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the
 25 completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action,
 26 including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to
 27 applicable law.
 28

1 **5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL**

2 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party
 3 or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to
 4 limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. To
 5 the extent it is practical to do so, the Designating Party must designate for protection only those
 6 parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify – so that other
 7 portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not
 8 warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

9 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are
 10 shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to
 11 unnecessarily encumber or retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary
 12 expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

13 If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated
 14 for protection do not qualify for protection at all or do not qualify for the level of protection
 15 initially asserted, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other parties that it is
 16 withdrawing the mistaken designation.

17 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order
 18 (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered,
 19 Disclosure or Discovery

20 Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before
 21 the material is disclosed or produced.

22 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

23 (a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but
 24 excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party
 25 affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES
 26 ONLY" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE" to each page that contains protected
 27 material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the
 28

1 Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate
2 markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection being asserted.

3 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection
4 need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material
5 it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the
6 material made available for inspection shall be deemed “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
7 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants
8 copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof,
9 qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the
10 Producing Party must affix the appropriate legend (“CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY
11 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE
12 CODE”) to each page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of the material
13 on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected
14 portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for each
15 portion, the level of protection being asserted.

16 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that
17 the Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other
18 proceeding, all protected testimony and specify the level of protection being asserted. When it is
19 impractical to identify separately each portion of testimony that is entitled to protection and it
20 appears that substantial portions of the testimony may qualify for protection, the Designating Party
21 may invoke on the record (before the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding is concluded) a right
22 to have up to 21 days to identify the specific portions of the testimony as to which protection is
23 sought and to specify the level of protection being asserted. Only those portions of the testimony
24 that are appropriately designated for protection within the 21 days shall be covered by the
25 provisions of this Stipulated Protective Order. Alternatively, a Designating Party may specify, at
26 the deposition or up to 21 days afterwards if that period is properly invoked, that the entire
27 transcript shall be treated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
28 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

1 Parties shall give the other parties notice if they reasonably expect a deposition, hearing or
2 other proceeding to include Protected Material so that the other parties can ensure that only
3 authorized individuals who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”
4 (Exhibit A) are present at those proceedings. The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition
5 shall not in any way affect its designation as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL
6 – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

7 Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the title page
8 that the transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall be followed by a list of all
9 pages (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated as Protected Material and
10 the level of protection being asserted by the Designating Party. The Designating Party shall inform
11 the court reporter of these requirements. Any transcript that is prepared before the expiration of a
12 21-day period for designation shall be treated during that period as if it had been designated
13 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” in its entirety unless otherwise
14 agreed. After the expiration of that period, the transcript shall be treated only as actually
15 designated.

16 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any
17 other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the
18 container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL”
19 or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY
20 CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE”. If only a portion or portions of the information or item
21 warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected
22 portion(s) and specify the level of protection being asserted.

23 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to
24 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s
25 right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a
26 designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated
27 in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

1 **6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS**

2 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of
3 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party's confidentiality
4 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic
5 burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to
6 challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the
7 original designation is disclosed.

8 6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution
9 process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis
10 for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written
11 notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this
12 specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in
13 good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other
14 forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In
15 conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality
16 designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the
17 designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to
18 explain the basis for the chosen designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of
19 the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes that
20 the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in a timely
21 manner.

22 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court
23 intervention, the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under
24 Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) within 21 days of
25 the initial notice of challenge or within 14 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and confer
26 process will not resolve their dispute, whichever is earlier. Each such motion must be
27 accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet
28 and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. Failure by the Designating Party to

1 make such a motion including the required declaration within 21 days (or 14 days, if applicable)
 2 shall automatically waive the confidentiality designation for each challenged designation. In
 3 addition, the Challenging Party may file a motion challenging a confidentiality designation at any
 4 time if there is good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the designation of a deposition
 5 transcript or any portions thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to this provision must be
 6 accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet
 7 and confer requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph.

8 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating
 9 Party. Frivolous challenges and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose
 10 unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to
 11 sanctions. Unless the Designating Party has waived the confidentiality designation by failing to
 12 file a motion to retain confidentiality as described above, all parties shall continue to afford the
 13 material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's
 14 designation until the court rules on the challenge.

15 **7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL**

16 7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or
 17 produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,
 18 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to
 19 the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has
 20 been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 15 below (FINAL
 21 DISPOSITION).

22 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in
 23 a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

24 7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered
 25 by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any
 26 information or item designated "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:

27 (a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as
 28 employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the

1 information for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be
2 Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

3 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the
4 Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have
5 signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

6 (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is
7 reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and
8 Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

9 (d) the court and its personnel;

10 (e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and
11 Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have
12 signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

13 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is
14 reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”
15 (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of
16 transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be
17 separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted
18 under this Stipulated Protective Order.

19 (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian
20 or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

21 7.3 Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” and
22 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered
23 by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any
24 information or item designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or
25 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” only to:

26 (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as
27 employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the
28

1 information for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be
2 Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

3 (b) Experts of the Receiving Party (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary
4 for this litigation, (2) who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”
5 (Exhibit A), and (3) as to whom the procedures set forth in paragraph 7.4(a)(2), below, have been
6 followed];

7 (c) the court and its personnel;

8 (d) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants,¹ and
9 Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have
10 signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); and

11 (e) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian
12 or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

13 7.4 Procedures for Approving or Objecting to Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL
14 – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE”
15 Information or Items to Experts.

16 (a) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to in writing by the Designating
17 Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to an Expert (as defined in this Order) any information or item
18 that has been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or
19 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” pursuant to paragraph 7.3(c) first must make a
20 written request to the Designating Party that (1) identifies the general categories of “HIGHLY
21 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE
22 CODE” information that the Receiving Party seeks permission to disclose to the Expert, (2) sets
23 forth the full name of the Expert and the city and state of his or her primary residence, (3) attaches

24
25 _____
26 ¹ *Alternative:* The parties may wish to allow disclosure of information not only to professional
27 jury or trial consultants, but also to mock jurors, to further trial preparation. In that situation, the
28 parties may wish to draft a simplified, precisely tailored Undertaking for mock jurors to sign.

1 a copy of the Expert's current resume, (4) identifies the Expert's current employer(s), (5) identifies
 2 each person or entity from whom the Expert has received compensation or funding for work in his
 3 or her areas of expertise or to whom the expert has provided professional services, including in
 4 connection with a litigation, at any time during the preceding five years,² and (6) identifies (by
 5 name and number of the case, filing date, and location of court) any litigation in connection with
 6 which the Expert has offered expert testimony, including through a declaration, report, or
 7 testimony at a deposition or trial, during the preceding five years.

8 (b) A Party that makes a request and provides the information specified in the
 9 preceding respective paragraphs may disclose the subject Protected Material to the identified
 10 Expert unless, within 14 days of delivering the request, the Party receives a written objection from
 11 the Designating Party. Any such objection must set forth in detail the grounds on which it is based.

12 (c) A Party that receives a timely written objection must meet and confer with the
 13 Designating Party (through direct voice to voice dialogue) to try to resolve the matter by
 14 agreement within seven days of the written objection. If no agreement is reached, the Party
 15 seeking to make the disclosure to the Expert may file a motion as provided in Civil Local Rule 7
 16 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) seeking permission from the court to
 17 do so. Any such motion must describe the circumstances with specificity, set forth in detail the
 18 reasons why the disclosure to the Expert is reasonably necessary, assess the risk of harm that the
 19 disclosure would entail, and suggest any additional means that could be used to reduce that risk. In
 20 addition, any such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration describing the parties'
 21 efforts to resolve the matter by agreement (i.e., the extent and the content of the meet and confer
 22 discussions) and setting forth the reasons advanced by the Designating Party for its refusal to
 23 approve the disclosure.

24 _____
 25 ² If the Expert believes any of this information is subject to a confidentiality obligation to a third-
 26 party, then the Expert should provide whatever information the Expert believes can be disclosed
 27 without violating any confidentiality agreements, and the Party seeking to disclose to the Expert
 28 shall be available to meet and confer with the Designating Party regarding any such engagement.

1 In any such proceeding, the Party opposing disclosure to the Expert shall bear the burden
 2 of proving that the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail (under the safeguards proposed)
 3 outweighs the Receiving Party's need to disclose the Protected Material to its Expert.

4 **9. SOURCE CODE**

5 (a) To the extent production of source code becomes necessary in this case, a
 6 Producing Party may designate source code as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - SOURCE CODE"
 7 if it comprises or includes confidential, proprietary or trade secret source code.

8 (b) Protected Material designated as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE
 9 CODE" shall be subject to all of the protections afforded to "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
 10 ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" information, and may be disclosed only to the individuals to whom
 11 "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" information may be disclosed, as
 12 set forth in Paragraphs 7.3 and 7.4.

13 (c) Any source code produced in discovery shall be made available for
 14 inspection, in a format allowing it to be reasonably reviewed and searched, during normal business
 15 hours or at other mutually agreeable times, at an office of the Producing Party's counsel in the
 16 Northern District of California or another mutually agreed upon location. The source code shall be
 17 made available for inspection on a secured computer in a secured room without Internet access or
 18 network access to other computers, and the Receiving Party shall not copy, remove, or otherwise
 19 transfer any portion of the source code onto any recordable media or recordable device. The
 20 Producing Party may visually monitor the activities of the Receiving Party's representatives
 21 during any source code review, but only to ensure that there is no unauthorized recording,
 22 copying, or transmission of the source code.

23 (d) The Receiving Party may request paper copies of limited portions of source
 24 code that are reasonably necessary for the preparation of court filings, pleadings, expert reports, or
 25 other papers, or for deposition or trial, but shall not request paper copies for the purposes of
 26 reviewing the source code other than electronically as set forth in paragraph (c) in the first
 27 instance. The Producing Party shall provide all such source code in paper form including bates
 28 numbers and the label "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - SOURCE CODE." The Producing Party

1 may challenge the amount of source code requested in hard copy form pursuant to the dispute
 2 resolution procedure and timeframes set forth in Paragraph 6 whereby the Producing Party is the
 3 “Challenging Party” and the Receiving Party is the “Designating Party” for purposes of dispute
 4 resolution.

5 (e) The Receiving Party shall maintain a record of any individual who has
 6 inspected any portion of the source code in electronic or paper form. The Receiving Party shall
 7 maintain all paper copies of any printed portions of the source code in a secured, locked area. The
 8 Receiving Party shall not create any electronic or other images of the paper copies and shall not
 9 convert any of the information contained in the paper copies into any electronic format. The
 10 Receiving Party shall only make additional paper copies if such additional copies are (1) necessary
 11 to prepare court filings, pleadings, or other papers (including a testifying expert’s expert report),
 12 (2) necessary for deposition, or (3) otherwise necessary for the preparation of its case. Any paper
 13 copies used during a deposition shall be retrieved by the Producing Party at the end of each day
 14 and must not be given to or left with a court reporter or any other unauthorized individual.

15 **10. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN**
 16 **OTHER LITIGATION**

17 If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that
 18 compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or
 19 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
 20 SOURCE CODE” that Party must:

21 (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include
 22 a copy of the subpoena or court order;

23 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue
 24 in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to
 25 this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order;
 26 and
 27
 28

(c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.³

If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

11. A NON-PARTY’S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION

(a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE”. Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

(b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party’s confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party’s confidential information, then the Party shall:

1. promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;

³ The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested parties to the existence of this Protective Order and to afford the Designating Party in this case an opportunity to try to protect its confidentiality interests in the court from which the subpoena or order issued.

2. promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and

3. make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

(c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court.⁴ Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

12. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

13. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This

⁴ The purpose of this provision is to alert the interested parties to the existence of confidentiality rights of a Non-Party and to afford the Non-Party an opportunity to protect its confidentiality interests in this court.

1 provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order
2 that provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence
3 502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a
4 communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work product protection,
5 the parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective order submitted to the
6 court.

7 **14. MISCELLANEOUS**

8 14.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to
9 seek its modification by the court in the future.

10 14.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective
11 Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any
12 information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no
13 Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered
14 by this Protective Order.

15 14.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party
16 or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in
17 the public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any
18 Protected Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be filed
19 under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at
20 issue. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5, a sealing order will issue only upon a request
21 establishing that the Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or
22 otherwise entitled to protection under the law. If a Receiving Party's request to file Protected
23 Material under seal pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e) is denied by the court, then the Receiving
24 Party may file the Protected Material in the public record pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e)(2)
25 unless otherwise instructed by the court.

26 **15. FINAL DISPOSITION**

27 Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4,
28 each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such

1 material. As used in this subdivision, “all Protected Material” includes all copies, abstracts,
 2 compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected
 3 Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must
 4 submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the
 5 Designating Party) by the 60-day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all
 6 the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has
 7 not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or
 8 capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to
 9 retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts,
 10 legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work
 11 product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected
 12 Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to
 13 this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

14 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

15
 16 DATED: April 26, 2018

NIXON PEABODY LLP

17
 18 By: /s/ Dawn N. Valentine
 19 Dawn N. Valentine
 20 Attorneys for Plaintiff STARDOCK SYSTEMS,
 INC.

21 DATED: April 26, 2018

BARTKO ZANKEL BUNZEL & MILLER
 A Professional Law Corporation

22
 23
 24 By: /s/ Stephen C. Steinberg
 25 Stephen C. Steinberg
 26 Attorneys for Defendants and Counter-Claimants
 27 PAUL REICHE III and ROBERT FREDERICK
 28 FORD

1 PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

2
3 DATED: April 30, 2018



Sandra Brown Armstrong
United States District Court Judge

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EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, _____ [print or type full name], of
_____ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read
in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States
District Court for the Northern District of California on [date] in the case of *Stardock Systems, Inc.*
v. Reiche, et al., Case No. 4:17-CV-07025-SBA (JCS). I agree to comply with and to be bound by
all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to
so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly
promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this
Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions
of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for
the Northern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated
Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint _____ [print or type full name] of
_____ [print or type full address and telephone number]
as my California agent for service of process in connection with this action or any proceedings
related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order.

Date: _____
City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed name: _____
[printed name]

Signature: _____
[signature]